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## **TURKIC PEOPLES AND THEIR SCRIPTORY CULTURE**

**abstract.** In the article there is spoken that Turkic peoples are of the same origin and are branches of a single tree. The names of Turkic peoples are enumerated and the place is indicated where each nation occupies. The features of written languages of Turkic alphabet, stone books and Orkhon-Yenisey monuments and are revealed and shown investigations on this problem. Basing on researches carried out in Europe and in the East the author shows that the history of the turkish written culture goes back to the most ancient times.

The conference in French university Sorbonne permitted us to retrace the history of Turkic written language up to more ancient times. In other words, the date of ancient Turkic written language is 4500 years. This scientific discovery was found after the reading of written stones in the French region Vichy.

**Key words:** Turkic, scriptory, goy-turks, Sorbonne, Etruscans

Introduction. Turkic peoples living on tremendous territories from Siberia to Baltic Sea engendered on the same, general main origin. Later, the proto-Turkic society divided and spread all over distant countries. That's why, political and economic connections among those countries also were cut. As a result different Turkic tribes began to develop separately and to form their own, original culture, economy, political outlook.

Ancient Turkic tribes knew well the religion, habits and traditions of conquered peoples and those peoples, which they had different contacts with. So, Turkic peoples adopted the main elements of those peoples culture from one side and made them to adopt Turkic culture from other side. Having

mixed with neighbouring peoples and tribes the Turkic passed through serious transformations. All those transformations are seen in different spheres, and even in anthropological structure also. But, in spite of all these factors, Turkic peoples could save the main general peculiarities in their languages, folklore creativity, mythology. [1, p.113]

Nowadays, even by shortest vision of territory, in which Turkic tribes settled, and their names, we can get general information about their history and geography. So, the branches of Turkic “tree” are following:

### **I. Turkic peoples, live in Western Siberia.**

In Midia, which is one of most ancient Azerbaijani states “Saka” tribes lived almost during 100–120 years. Sakas were closely connected with Mongols, Tunguses, Manchurians. It’s the reason, that those peoples were the bearers of Turkic language and were close to Mongols by their anthropological structure.

The representatives of those peoples live now in Nenets Autonomous district, Yakutia and in Kamchatka (Russian Federation). They are called “Yakuts”, their number is 382000. It must be also pointed out, that descendants of Sakas, which lived in Midia in olden times, live now in Shaki region of Azerbaijan, their settlement was called “Sakasena”. That name became the basis of modern name of that ancient town – Shaki.

**Tuvas** – this people is the second one by its number after Sakas and Yakuts in Siberia. Tuvas are settled in Tuva and partly in Mongolia, they call themselves “Tuva” or “Kiji”. Khakasses (хакасы), living in Khakas Autonomous region are mentioned b.c. in Chinese sources as “khagias”. Russian tsarist occupants called them “Abakan tatars”, their number is more than 210 000.

In Gorno-Altai Autonomous region and in Altai territory Altays live. They call themselves “Kiji” and their number is close upon 80000.

**Shors** – they live in Northern Altai and Kuznetsk Ala Tau. Their language is close to Khakass one, that’s the reason, that Altai language sometimes is studied as dialect of Khakas language. Their number – 20000.

**Kamasins** – it’s one of smaller Turkic peoples, they live on Banks of river Kani (Mani and Krasnoyarsk region, Russian Federation). To some scientists’ mind Kamasins originate from Nenets. Their number is 350 only.

**Tofas** – is smaller Turkic people, called also “Garagash”. Tofas live in Nijneudinsk district of Irkutsk region. Number – 1000 men.

**Yukakirs** – smaller Turkic people, live in Siberia. Their number isn’t known.

**Chulum tatars** – live in territory where Chulum river fall in catchment-basin of the Ob river. Number – 300 men.

**barbins** – smaller Turkic people, live in Novosibirsk region. Their number isn't known.

## **II. Turkic peoples, live in middle asia and Chinese Turkestan.**

**Uzbeks** – After Mongol conquest (XIII-XIV centuries) Uzbeks engendered as a result of mixing of some Turkic tribes – Garlug, Uigur, Cumans. In first quarter of XX century they called themselves “Turki” or “Uzbek”, in some sources they are mentioned as “Sart”. In Uzbekistan and other Middle Asia countries their number is 16–20 000 millions, in Afghanistan – 2 millions. Uzbeks form the 80% of Uzbekistan inhabitant.

**Kazakhs** – the Turkic people, formed after disintegration of The Great Nogai Horde in XV century. In Kazakhstan and Middle Asia countries, the number of Kazakhs – 10 millions. 40000 Kazakhs live in China, 98 000 Kazakhs live in Mongolia, 600 Kazakhs – in Afghanistan.

**Kirghizes** – one of most ancient Turkic peoples, formed by gathering of Cumans and Oghuz Turkic tribes. This people is settled in Kyrgyzstan, their number – 2, 5 millions, it's 70,9% of Kyrgyzstan inhabitant. Kirghizes live also in China (the number – 80 000 ), in Afghanistan 25 000 kirghizes live.

**Turkmen** – the people, originated from Turkic Oghuz tribes, settled in territories on banks of Syrdarya river and near the Aral seaboard. The number of them-more than 2,5 millions, settled in Turkmenistan in main part. Now in Iran 400 000, in Afghanistan – 270000, in Turkey – close upon 70 000 Turkmen live.

**Karakalpaks** – is one of smaller Turkic people, connected directly with ancient Cumans. The number of Karakalpaks – 504 301, they live in Karakalpak Autonomous Republic in Uzbekistan.

**Uigurs** – Turkic people, formed as result of mixing of Huns, Karluks, Tukyui, Chigil tribes. General number of Uigurs all over the world – 11 millions. 5,5 millions Uigurs live in China. In 1960–70<sup>th</sup> more than 3 millions Uigurs moved from Chinese province Tientsin in Pakistan and Turkey. In Middle Asia Uigurs live in Kazakhstan in main part. Sari uigurs (“yellow” uigurs) – one of smaller Turkic peoples, live in Chinese Turkestan. Their number – 13 719. Sari uigurs in main part were assimilated by other Turkic peoples. Sari uigurs speak Tibetan or Chinese language. Small part of Sari uigurs could save their native language.

### III. Turkic peoples, live in Caucasus and asia minor.

**azerbaijanis** – Turkic people, settled in Southern Azerbaijan and Caucasus III Millenium b.c. Formed on basis of Turkic speaking stocks, such as Sak, Bulgar, Az, Sabir, Khazar, Kasit, Turuka, Mag. Since XI century Azerbaijani people began to form after mixing of Oghuz and Cumans tribes. Azerbaijanis were always Turkic-speaking people. In 1936 the name “Turk” was substituted by ethnonim “Azerbaijani”. In Southern Azerbaijan and Iran Azeri Turks are known by different names – Karapapag, Afshar, Gajar, their number is close upon to 40 millions. In Azerbaijan Republic 10 millions Azerbaijani Turks live.

**Turks** – live in Turkey. They rank the first among Turkic peoples by their number. Turks were formed after mixing of Oghuz and Cumans. In XI century some part of them migrated from Azerbaijan in Asia Minor. The number of modern Turks – 80 millions.

**Kumyks** – Turkic people, formed on basis of Cumans, Uz, Pincenates tribes, live in Dagestan Republic. (Caucasus, Russian federation). The number of Kumyks – more than 503 060.

**Karachay-balkars** – Turkic people, originated from gathering of Cumans and Bulgar tribes. They are settled in Karachay-Balkar Autonomous Republic and Karachay-Cherkessia (Russian Federation). One part of that people live on the bank of Karachay river and call themselves “Karachay”, their number is close upon to 156 000. The other part of that Turkic people is called “Balkar” or “Malkar”, their number is 170 000.

**Noğai** – this Turkic people formed after disintegration of Nogai Horde in XI century. This smaller Turkic people formed after gathering of two tribes – Cumans and Oghuz ones. The number of this smaller Turkic people is 75 000.

**Turukmen**- formed after disintegration of Nogai Horde, settled in Northern Caucasus and Stavropol Territory. Turukmen are generated from Turkic clan of Ikdir and Hajili tribes.

### IV. Turkic peoples, live in lands along the Volga.

**Tatars** – Turkic people. In XIII century Mongol-Tatar tribes occupied Russia and Cumans plains in South of Russia. Then Mongol-Tatar tribes settled in lands along the Volga, gathered with local Cumans, and partly with Bulqar and Khazars. So, Tatar people formed after that mixing. The number of Tatars is 6,5 millions. Tatars form 50% of inhabitant in Tatarstan Autonomous Republic (Russian Federation).

**bashkirs** – the Turkic people, generated from Cumans and Bulgar tribes. The number of Bashkirs is close upon to 1, 5 million, they live in Bashkortostan Autonomous Republic (Russian Federation).

**Chuvashes** – one of Turkic peoples, generated from Bulgars, Scythian, Sarmatian tribes. In XVIII century Chuvashes adopted Christianity, live now in Chuvash Autonomous Republic (Russian Federation). The number of Chuvashes – 1 800 000.

**Gagauz** – Gagauz Turks in main part live in Moldova and partly in Ukraine. Gagauz Turks originated from gathering of Bulgar and Cumans tribes, afterwards adopted Christianity, their number – 250 000. By their language Gagauz are very close to Turkish and Azerbaijani Turks.

**Karaites (караимы)** – this Turkic people is settled in Lithuania (in capital of Lithuania – Vilnius, in Trakai, Panevežis region), in Ukraine (Luts'k, Galich) and in Crimea. Karaites adopted Judaism, in 1960<sup>th</sup> their number was close upon 6000, but in 1990<sup>th</sup> – 3000. The reason of such run-down is emigration of Karaites in Israel, European countries and USA.

**Urums** – (Greeks) Turkic people, settled partly in Georgia and Northern Caucasus. Urums call themselves “Greeks” and live also in coast of Azov Sea. Urums adopted Christianity and consider themselves to be assimilated Greeks. In some Ukraine villages Turkic inhabitant live also. They call themselves “Urums” or “Mariupol Greeks” and adopted Christianity.

**Crimean tatars** – Turkic people, settled in Crimea in V–VI centuries b.c. After joining to Russia Crimean tatars were twice deported, in 1944 were deported from Crimea completely. Their number was 400 000. According inhabitant enumeration of 1990th the number of Crimean Tatars was 268 000. [2, p.7-14]

It's known, that first scripts engendered in Sumeria. Those scripts were cuneal texts, fixed on building walls in city-state Uruk and on clay tablets. There is 3500 years distance between Uruk texts and Issyk scripts, and 1000 years distance between Issyk and Orhon-Yenisei texts. The development of cuneal writings comprehended the period more than 7000–8000 years till Issyk and Orhon-Yenisei scripts. [3, p.313]

But after all those events in period of Caucasian Albania state Azerbaijanis had their own alphabet and it consisted of 52 letters. According to information, got from ancient sources, that alphabet looked like the alphabet of our neighbours – Georgian and Armenian one. In archeological excavations, carried in Mingachevir (Azerbaijan) stone stele and faience

candlestick (VII–V centuries b.c.) was found. On these finds very interesting inscriptions are seen clearly. Investigators inform that several forms of scripts existed.

**The first form** is picture scripts. That writing form is connected with primitive period and consists of pictures of humans, animals and different subjects. The pictures on Gobustan rocks (Azerbaijan), the patterns on carpets, ceramic and metal things are also writings of picture kind.

**The second type** of script is intellectual or hieroglyphic one. Hieroglyphs express either definite symbols or semantic part of definite word. In differ from picture scripts in semantic script signs and and pictures demonstrate abstract notions. Such script was used in Egypt, Mexico, China.

**The third kind** of script is syllabic one. In such writing each sign expresses one syllable. Ancient humans had very serious achievement in writing. They showed every syllable by concrete sign. In human history 7 syllabic writing systems are known. Sumerian-Akkadian script, Egyptian, Elam and ancient Indian, Crete, Hittite writing are scripts of such kind. Japanese script is also included in writing of such kind.

**The fourth kind of script** is phonetic one. In this kind of writing all sounds, which exist in language are expressed by separate letters. That kind of writing was created basing on necessity of expressing all words by means of letters. In phonetic script all sounds are reflected by definite signs, correspondent to every sound. Modern Azerbaijani script is also of phonetic kind. [4, p.5-6]

It's known, that Turks are the creators of Orhon-Yenisei written memorials. In folk creativity several different mythes and legends about the genesis of Turkic peoples exist. According one of those mythes the Turks are descendants of female wolf. Later, Turks pictured wolf head on their banner. May be it's also connected with that ancient myth. As for "Goy-Turk" alphabet, it's mentioned in work "Divani-lugati-it-turk" by Mahmood Gashgari. In that work Mahmood Gashgari wrote, that Uigurs and Tabghajes had their own alphabet and they used that alphabet in writing.

The alphabet, which Mahmood Gashgari told about is Goyturk alphabet. Uigur tribes, live in Dunkhan and Turfan used that alphabet. After Mahmood Gashgari Iranian scientist Fakhraddin Mubarekshah Marvandi also wrote, that Turkic tribes had their own, Goyturk alphabet. Marvandi called it "the alphabet of nine Oghuz tribes". [2, p.14]

The word "Turk" itself always was a subject of different discussions. Orhon-Yenisei memorials, including Ongen, Gul-Tekin, Bilge-Kagan and

Tonyukuk were written by tribes, which called themselves “Goyturk”. In Chinese sources those tribes are called “tu-kyu”, “tu-tkue”, “tukyuk”, “turkut”. Besides, in Chinese sources very important information is contained- the tribe, which became the progenitor of Turkic peoples engendered on historical stage in 92 of our era.

Turks were completely defeated by Chinese and that historical fact is fixed in manuscripts, kept in city Tarbakatay (China). The same year Siyanbis conquered Turks’ territories in Northern Mongolia and captured the population. After that defeat one clan of Turks – Hun tribe “ASHINA” was saved. In ancient Chinese hieroglyphes the name of that clan is transcribed not as “Dulga” (tukyuk) but as “turkut”. So, the root of word – “turk” is Turkic one, but the particle “ut” is plural form of Mongol origin. In Turkish studies literature ancient turks are defined by term “tuku”, but now that term is used as “turkut”. [5,p.15]

The study of Orhon-Yenisei script memorials is connected with activity of XII century historian Aladdin Ata Malik Guveyni. Guveyni is author of famous work “Jahangusha”, in which he wrote about origin of Turks. Afterwards, Orhon-Yenisei memorials attracted Russian, German scientists and they came to conclusion that, Orhon-Yenisei written memorials belong to Turkic tribes. E.g. N.M. Yadrintsev wrote, that “while studying Yenisei writings and Siberian scripts, we can say, that they are very ancient and may be connected with most ancient times.”

It’s surprising, that all those scripts are saved durin 2000 years till our days. We can say, that these memorials can belong neither Finnish tribes nor to Indo-Scythian tribes. They are more close to Turkic tribes, which lived in neighbouring territories.

Till the end of XX century many scientists, such as V.Rodlov, S.Emalov, V.Tomsen were of opinion, that Turkic written memorials engendered in V century b.c. But the inscription on silver basin, found in Issyk burial hill, on contrary is connected with more ancient period – VI–V centuries b.c. It means, that the history of Turkic alphabet is also more ancient.

In Kazakhstan, at 60 kilometres’ distance from Alma-Ata small town Issyk is placed. While archeological excavations, carried out in Issyk one burial hill was discovered. The rich treasury, got from that burial hill is invaluable proof for studying history, art, scripts of Turkic tribes during last Millenium b.c. In that grave young Sak governor is buried. He is dressed in golden clothes, in coffin pieces of gold, different precious stones, decorating his cloth, silver basin and dishes are put. Akishiyevs ascribed that burial hill to VI–V centuries b.c.



Kazakh scientist A.S. Amanjолоv investigated the inscription on silver basin, found in that burial hill and described it completely. Amanjолоv wrote: "The burial hill is constructed by cut logs. Here wooden coffin of young, noble warrior was buried. Among those logs about 30 different dishes and silver basin were put. On that basin obscure rune like inscription is fixed. By all signs that grave can be referred to VI–V centuries b.c. As for inscription on basin, it let suppose, that in the middle of first millennium b.c. Turkic runes were closely connected with alphabet of Mavareyns and was various enough. The rune like inscription, fixed on basin is fixed also in most ancient Turkic language, spoken by nomadic tribe "yeddi su" (seven waters).

The text of inscription: "(A)ğa s(a)na oçuk.  
B (e)z çök bukun içrə az(u)k...". [6, s. 65-66]

A.S. Amanjолоv read and interpreted that inscription in such way:

"The Lord! (Elder brother, governor). It's your room (grave, coffin), sleep calmly.

The strange enemy! Bend the knees! In spite of governor's death the people will have a feed." [3, p. 289-290]

In the conference, carried out in Sorbonne, in France, very important information was presented. That discovery let refer the history of Turkic scripts to more ancient time. In that conference very important fact was proved – the history of ancient Turkic scripts is 4500 years. That scientific discovery was confirmed after reading of inscriptions on ancient stones, found in Vichy, France.

That discovery began from very interesting occasion. One farmer while ploughing the ground, found 3000 stones with inscriptions. Farmer understood their importance and handed them in Glazel museum, placed in that region.

Professor of Sorbonne University, ethno-musician Khalig Tarjan visited Glazel museum and saw those stones there. Scientist took photos of those 3000 stones and sent them to specialist of ancient Turkic inscriptions Kazem Mirshana. Well-known scientist read those inscriptions and afterwards was invited in Paris University. Thus, three specialists studied together those inscriptions during six months and having read all texts, reconstructed first proto-Turkic alphabet. All results of that laborious task were declared in International conference, carried out in Sorbonne in 1993 and became great scientific sensation.



Investigations in sphere of Turkic inscriptions were carried out in Sorbonne University for many years by well known specialists – professor Robert Lilish, Kazem Mirshan and ethno-musician Khalig Tarjan. So, the investigators came to conclusion, that proto-Turkic alphabet, in which scripts are writtem, is very close to Etruscan one. Afterwards, Etruscan alphabet became the basis of Latin alphabet. It's also known, that Greeks had not any contacts with Etruscan, but Greek alphabet is connected with alphabet of Front Turkic peoples. Besides, Phoenician and Cyrillic alphabets are also connected with ancient Turkic writing culture.

**Conclusion.** It must be pointed out, that Turks, live all over the world and their script, all culture has very ancient history- more than 4500 years. Turkic peoples migrated, changed theri settlements and separated from each others. As a result of wars and political processes, the ancient Turkic state was divided, lost some it's territories. Turkic peoples didn't loose their language, but lost their script, and that's why had to change it repeatedly.

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#### **Kübra Əliyeva (Azərbaycan)**

##### **Türk xalqları və onların yazı mədəniyyəti**

Məqalədə Türk xalqlarının eyni kökdən yaranması, bir ağacın budaqları olması haqqında məlumat verilir. Türk xalqlarının adları sadalanır, hər xalqın məşkunlaşdığı yer göstərilir. Türk əlifbasının, daş kitabələrin, Orxon-Yenisey abidələrinin yazı xüsusiyyətləri açıqlanır, bununla bağlı aparılan tədqiqatlar göstərilir. Avropada və Şərq ölkələrində aparılan tədqiqatlara əsaslanaraq, müəllif göstərir ki, Türk yazı mədəniyyətinin tarixi ən qədim dövrə gedib çıxır.

Fransanın Sarbon Universitetində keçirilən bir konfrans türk yazılarının tarixini daha qədim dövrlərə aparmağa imkan verdi. Başqa sözlə qədim türk

yazı tarixinin 4500 il olduğunu sübuta yetirildi. Bu elmi yenilik Fransanın Vişi bölgəsində qədim yazılı daşların oxunmasından sonra aşkar edilmişdir.

*Açar sözlər:* türk, yazı, göytürk, Sorbonn, Etrusk

### ***Кюбра Алиева (Азербайджан)***

#### **Тюркские народы и их культура письма**

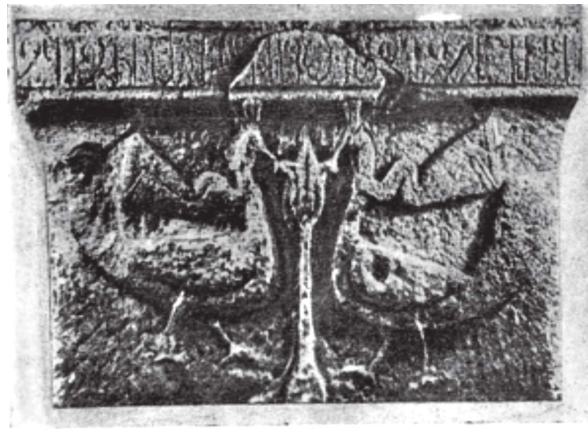
В статье говорится, что тюркские народы имеют одинаковое происхождение и являются ветвями одного дерева. Перечислены имена тюркских народов и указано место, где занята каждая нация. Раскрыты черты письменности тюркского алфавита, каменных книг и орхоно-енисейских памятников, и показаны исследования по этому вопросу. Основываясь на исследованиях, проведенных в Европе и на Востоке, автор показывает, что история турецкой письменной культуры восходит к самым древним временам.

Конференция во французском университете Сорбонны позволила нам проследить историю тюркской письменности до более древних времен. Другими словами, датой древнетюркской письменности 4500 лет. Это научное открытие было обнаружено после прочтения древних письменных камней во французском регионе Виши.

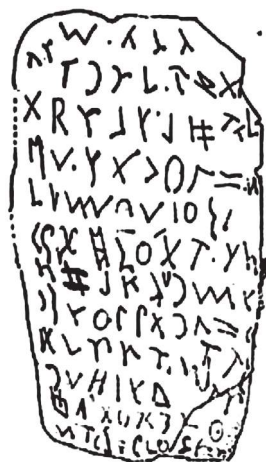
**Ключевые слова:** тюркский язык, письменность, Гётюрк, Сорбонна, Этруск



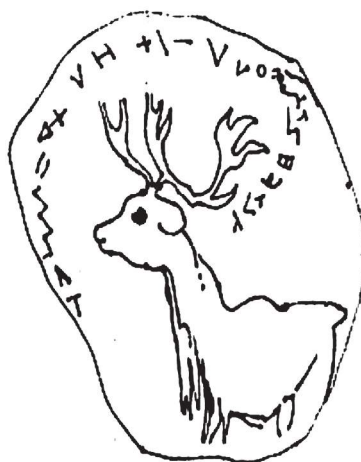
1. The inscriptions of alban period on clay candlestick, found out in excavations in Mingachevir (Azerbaijan). V-VII centuries.



2. The inscriptions of alban period on upper part of stone, found out in excavations in Mingachevir (azerbaijan)



3. Piece of stone with sample of proto-Turkic inscription. On that stone state laws are fixed. 2500 b.c. France, Glazel museum.



4. The piece of stone, with proto-Turkic inscription: "Being in passion, suffering, I thought Allah only". 2500 b.c. France, Glazel museum.

GLOZEL HARFLERİ					
Değişmeyen			Değişen		
Proto-Türkçe	Glozel		Proto-Türkçe	Glozel	
𐰀	A	𐰁	𐰂	UB	E
𐰃	B	𐰄	X	D	Δ
𐰅	ÜÇ	𐰆	𐰇	ÖK	K
𐰈	C	𐰉	𐰊	L	Λ, ^
𐰋	i	𐰌	𐰍	M	𐰎
𐰏	L	𐰐	𐰑	H	H
𐰒	N	𐰓	𐰔	ON	𐰕
𐰖	A	𐰗	Buradan:		𐰘
𐰙	O	𐰚	𐰛	Q	X
𐰜	P	𐰝	𐰞	UR	R
𐰟	S	𐰠	Buradan:		R
𐰡	Ş	𐰢	𐰣	ES	𐰤, T
𐰥	U	𐰦	𐰧	AT	𐰨
𐰩	Z	𐰪, B	𐰫	Ü	H
			𐰬	Y	𐰭, V
			𐰮	Z	𐰯

5. The alphabet, demonstrating the comparative scheme of Glazel and Orhon-Yenisei scripts, created together by french and Trukish scientists.